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SOME AFRICAN COUNTRIES REJECT INTER-AFRICAN FORCE

LD051018Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0911 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, June 5, (TANJUG)--The African socialist countries and countries which have gained independence through national liberation struggle will not accept the so-called "inter-African defence force," whose founding is being urged by some Atlantic Pact countries, sources close to the Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) state today. The sources say that the Western powers are bent primarily on defence of their own economic interests, apart from achieving their military objectives.

If a branch of NATO is set up on African territory, this will mean strengthening of the capitalist hold over the developing countries which, for the most part, are also non-aligned and giving legal form to the West's further military interventions on this continent, African sources conclude.

SENEGAL: FURTHER ON ENDORSEMENT OF INTER-AFRICAN FORCE

PA072030Y Paris AFP in English 1506 GMT 7 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Dakar, June 7 (AFP)--The Senegalese National Assembly today overwhelmingly endorsed the government's decision to send military aid to Zaire within the framework of a pan-African police force and called for concrete measures to safeguard Africa's security. Seventeen members of the opposition Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS) in the 100-seat house voted against the decision.

Premier Abdou Diouf announced the decision to send Senegalese military assistance to Zaire to the parliamentarians prior to the vote.

In a resolution, the assembly endorsed the government's decision and "gives it its firm support in the struggle for Africa's independence, which is an essential condition for the continent's victory over under-development." It also condemned "the policy, systematically conducted by some non-African states, aimed, through their presence in men and arms, at imposing a form of domination to African states, which, however new, is no less deeply colonial in nature."

Earlier Mr Diouf justified his government's move by stressing that a "crime of foreign aggression" was involved in Zaire.

He added that Senegal was responding to requests from Zairese President Mobutu Sese Seko and Gabonese president and current chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

Mr Diouf also said that Senegalese aid to Zaire was still needed because a large part of the rebel troops which invaded Zaire's Shaba Province from Angola last month had remained on the ground and were still threatening that country.

During the debate, PDS leader Abdoulaye Wade and other opposition speakers said that creation of a "limited" pan-African force would lead to the creation of a similar force by African countries with different ideological stances. But Mr Diouf retorted that he favored a force grouping "the whole of Africa" and added that he had "proof that Zaire was the victim of a foreign aggression." Meanwhile the assembly called on all parties to the Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation to pledge not to intervene militarily in Africa and urged the creation of a credible African collective security system by the OAU. In the meantime, it recommended the immediate dispatch of aid to "African states victim of aggression" and urged other African states to join the mutual defense pact of the French-speaking West African Economic Community (CEAO) grouping: Mauritania, Mali, the Ivory Coast, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta.

ETHIOPIA

MENGISTU SPEAKS ON ERITREA, OFFERS PARDON TO THOSE WHO SURRENDER

LD072059Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Address by Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia; date and place not given--presumably recorded]

[Excerpts] We have on a number of occasions sent high-level delegations to neighboring countries in a bid to explain to them the true nature and cause of the problem the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] inherited from the old feudal order, as well as our sincere intention to solve this problem peacefully. The delegations first went to Sudan, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq and Egypt and then to Libya, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Some of them, realizing that the problem is an Ethiopian internal affair, demonstrated their desire to cooperate in our attempts for peace. But those who are opposed to our revolution and unity, and who (?think) that Eritrea is Arab, were uncooperative. These countries, with their reactionary stance, have aggravated the problem. In particular, it is to be recalled that the Sudanese president was repeatedly requested to cooperate in solving the problem peacefully.

The peaceful attempts have not yet ended with this phase. We have made a number of attempts to open the door, through some socialist countries, for negotiations.

Secessionist groups, who are antipopular messengers of destruction, have killed or wounded 13,000 soldiers and an estimated 30,000 to 50,000 innocent people. Over 200,000 people have been forced into exile by the bullets and looting of these bandits. These reactionary and antipopular bandits have no parallel in our history. It is very difficult for us to give an account of the Eritrean people's property exploited and squandered by these antipopular bandits. We leave it to history and the victims to reveal it. The state property damaged and expense incurred through the struggle to safeguard the revolution and the unity of the country is estimated at about 2.5 billion Ethiopian birr.

Reactionary neighboring Arab ruling classes, backed by imperialism, using the Eritrean secessionists as instruments and coordinated by the Sudanese leaders, are fighting against our revolution and historic unity more than ever before. The interference of those forces has aggravated the Eritrean problem. The reactionary ruling classes of Kuwait, the UAE, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Syria, Jordan, Tunisia, Somalia and Sudan are supplying food and training and are arming them with the arms they get from NATO, plotting against our revolution and unity.

We call on all peace-loving people of the world whose primary duty is to withstand oppression and all kinds of imperialist machinations, to support us in our struggle to foil this open invasion in the northern part of our country. In particular, we believe that socialist, democratic and progressive forces, whose main aim is to struggle for the equality of the masses and the right of oppressed peoples, have the revolutionary duty to side with us in the struggle to safeguard the unity and revolution of Ethiopia. We say that the division of the country is a victory for the imperialists. We want all the progressive forces of the world to consider the matter seriously.

The PMAC, with effect from today, pardons all those who want to surrender peacefully to struggle for the triumph of the revolution. Reception and rehabilitation centers have been set up in Asmara, Mekele, Gondar, Adwa, Adigrat and Axum to those who come to surrender.

LOCUSTS DAMAGE CROPS IN WESTERN REGION

LD072111Y Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] It has been reported that swarms of locusts has damaged millet crops in four districts of Gojjam administrative region. Reports from the area indicate that unless urgent measures are taken in the affected areas, the locusts will cause extensive damage to other crops and grassland.

Widespread Hunger

LD061726Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1628 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, June 6, TANJUG--At least one million people are afflicted by hunger in the western part of Ethiopia's Kollo Province. It has been officially reported that the hardest stricken areas are Verehimenu, Avdla Delante, Lasta and Vag.

The shortage of food in this region is a result of arid land, erosion and long dry spells. Moreover, the region has been plagued by swarms of locusts, while malnutrition has been accompanied by various diseases.

Moreover, ergotism, a disease produced by eating fungus-infected grasses and causing muscle cramps and gangrene, has appeared among the population. Around 50 deaths from this disease have been registered so far.

The government is working on-the-spot and has established a number of food distribution centers. Ethiopia is also looking forward to international aid to deal with these problems.

KENYA

VICE PRESIDENT URGES FOREIGN POWERS NOT TO MEDDLE

LD072112Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] The vice president and minister for home affairs, Mr Daniel Arap Moi, today appealed to foreign powers to refrain from interfering in African affairs and instead give assistance to promote development.

Mr Moi, who was speaking to a group of six-man parliamentary delegation of senators from Spain, said the destiny of Africa lay in the hands of Africans themselves. He said that Africa should be left alone to solve her own problems. He stressed the need to respect territorial integrity and sovereignty among nations in order to foster international understanding. Mr Moi said Kenya and Spain enjoyed friendly ties and expressed Kenya's willingness to strengthen them. He praised President Kenyatta, whom he described as the torchbearer of Kenya's freedom.

SOMALI JAILED FOR ATTEMPTING TO PURCHASE AMMUNITION

LD072040Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Two Somali who admitted conspiring to purchase 819 rounds of ammunition illegally, have each been jailed for 4 years by the Wajir magistrate. Another Somali, who denied possessing the 819 rounds of ammunition illegally, was remanded in custody until June 15, when he will appear before the Garissa court. The prosecution stated that the ammunition must have come from Somalia and was possibly intended for the Shiftas, poachers or cattle thieves.

SEYCHELLES

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT MINISTRY CREATED

PA080226Y Paris AFP in French 1721 GMT 7 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Victoria, 7 Jun (AFP)--Dr Maxime Ferrari has been appointed minister of economic development, planning and housing, according to a communique by the presidency of the republic published Tuesday evening in Victoria.

Dr Ferrari is the first head of this newly-created ministry. It used to be the Ministry of Agriculture and Land, which will now come under the Office of the President of the Republic, which is already in charge of the Finance Department. The creation of this new ministry coincides with the publication of the new development plan of the Seychelles announced on 5 June by President France Albert Rene. This plan envisages doing away with private medical practice, redistributing land and implementing a housing construction program.

SOMALIA

19 ENEMY TRUCKS DESTROYED, SOLDIERS KILLED

LD071318Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Recently nine military trucks of the unholy alliance and all their occupants were destroyed by the gallant Abo freedom-fighters at (Taule), in El-Kere Province. A report in today's DANAB bulletin adds that the gallant Abo freedom fighters inflicted heavy losses on the enemy's backup units. This morning's DANAB also reports that the gallant freedom fighters of the Western Somali Liberation Front killed an unknown number of soldiers of the unholy alliance and destroyed 10 military trucks at (Gilo Araro) and Kebradahare in Hararge Province.

TANZANIA

SEVEN NEW DISTRICTS TO BE FORMED IN TANZANIA

LD072005Y Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD/LD

[Excerpt] The Chama Cha Mapinduzi [CCM] National Executive Committee has turned down requests to establish regions by dividing Arusha, Mbeya, Tabora and West Lake regions.

However, the committee has agreed in principle to the formation of seven new districts, Kibaha, Mateke-Njombe, Loliondo-Rusha, Mkasi-Sumbawanga, Pare North, Pare South and Bunda.

The party's executive secretary, Ndugu Pius Msekwa, announced today that this decision was reached at the 2-day meeting which ended yesterday, and was in response to requests by the various sessions held by the party and government in the regions. Ndugu Msekwa said the Executive Committee had decided that the number of regions in existence need not be increased. He said the committee realizes that although the time will come when there will be no need to increase the number of districts, it is necessary to give careful consideration to the requests that have been submitted.

UGANDA

ZAIRIAN ENVOY BRIEFS AMIN ON SHABA INVASION

LD071226Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] Zaire's roving ambassador, Mr Lengema Dulia, has briefed the life president on the military and political aspects of the invasion of Zaire's Shaba Province and its economic effects on Zaire. Mr Lengema Dulia also delivered a special message to Life President Amin from President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire. The meeting was at Nile Mansions.

Mr Lengema told the president that the Katangese rebels who invaded Shaba Province were trained in 12 camps in Angola with the help of Cubans, and their leader, called [Nathanael] Mbumba was a great supporter of Tshombe. The rebels, he went on, belong to the Lunda tribe [words indistinct] which is found in Zaire, Zambia and in Angola. From Angola, he said, 3,000 rebels crossed into Zambia and then into Shaba Province in Kolwezi and went on as far as Mutshatsha and (Binchoro).

The roving ambassador told the president that the area is now controlled by Zaire Government troops, most of the rebels having retreated and many of them being killed. He said that the Zaire Government believes there are some rebels still in the region and they are still being (?hunted).

He said the invaders' headquarters is still in Angola, and they are still there, although the Zaire Government has no concrete information as to how big their number is. He pointed out that the Government of Zaire is very well aware that some rebels are being trained by Cubans and (?sent) to Zaire from Zambia where they are also training SWAPO [words indistinct].

On the political aspect of the invasion, Mr Lengema explained that Zaire has nine neighbors, and the government has always tried to maintain goodneighborliness with these countries. He said Zaire has enjoyed the best of relations with Uganda among her nine neighbors. He said the worst relations have been with Angola, and not because of Zaire but because of Angola. He said since Angola's independence when the MPLA, helped by the Cubans, came to power, President Mobutu, who has always worked for peace and good understanding with her neighbors, recognized the MPLA, and 3 months later met President Neto in Brazzaville, where it was agreed that a joint commission be set up to look into the economic, political and military problems between the two countries. All these efforts failed.

Mr Lengema told the field marshal that Zaire would very much want to see relations between Zaire and Angola normalized. He said this was very important to Zaire, especially since with the hostility between the two countries, Zaire can no longer use the railway line from Zaire through Angola to Lobito to export her minerals, which are the main foreign exchange earner. He said Zaire has to transport her agricultural exports through Uganda because the other route between the two has been blocked by Angola.

Mr Lengema called on Life President Amin in particular, as a great and experienced leader and a former OAU chairman, and all African leaders in general, to consider very seriously what is going on in the Continent of Africa, for there is a danger of Africa being divided into two blocks. He noted that during Life President Amin's term of office as OAU chairman, many African countries received independence, but after that, and especially after Angola's independence, there has been division and conflict among African states.

The ambassador refuted imperialist allegations that the late Lumumba's supporters are already attacking upper Zaire from Uganda, saying they had no foundation, and President Mobutu Sese Seko had not taken them seriously. Mr Lengema stressed that Lumumba was a great son of the people of Zaire.

He pointed out that it was the enemies of Zaire who are bringing about confusion in upper Zaire. He said people living along the Zaire-Uganda border should not be confused by these elements, but should instead be vigilant and live peacefully as they have always done.

The roving ambassador expressed gratitude to Life President Amin for having recognized that President Mobutu, as head of State of Zaire, has the prerogative to call in foreign troops. He said the foreign troops were now being replaced by a pan-African peace-keeping force. He said the Moroccan troops who have arrived in Zaire and others from African states who are friendly to Zaire, are also welcome. He pointed out that the Government of Zaire called in African troops because they believe Shaba Province is an African problem and should be given an African answer.

The roving ambassador extended an invitation to Life President Amin to visit Zaire.

Life President Amin thanked the envoy for the briefing, which he said, would help him and all Ugandans to know the truth about the invasion of Shaba.

He said as a neighboring country, what happens in Zaire was our concern, for we only want to have peace and good understanding between the two countries.

Dr Amin said that in Africa today, it is the neighboring states which are bringing confusion to sister-states. He pointed out the example of Zambia, which is reported to be training invaders to invade Zaire just like Tanzania, and again Zambia is training people to come and invade Uganda.

The field marshal recalled that the Uganda Government has captured people from the Tanzanian intelligence who confessed that they came to Uganda to survey and prepare for an invasion of Uganda. Dr Amin emphasized that he will not hand these people back to the Tanzanian authorities unless the Tanzanian Government gives the Uganda Government the correct names of these people. He said these Tanzanians should be punished according to the law of the land if they are found guilty. The captured Tanzanians also confessed that many other people were being trained in Zambia, from where they are to join their colleagues in Tanzania before invading Uganda.

Dr Amin said he knows that is why Kaunda has been very critical of him and all the people of Uganda because he is planning something nasty for the people of Uganda.

CHAD

FROLINAT: NO PEACE TALKS WHILE FRENCH TROOPS REMAIN

LD051439Y Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "FROLINAT Attendance at Peace Conference Doubtful"]

[Text] In a telephone interview, Chad National Liberation Front (FROLINAT) spokesman Mr Salah Tala declared to us late on the morning of Friday 2 June:

"Following an attack carried out by the French puppet forces, fighting is continuing around Djeda and Arrada. In the course of this fighting, a second French Jaguar has been shot down. There are apparently several dead and wounded on both sides.

"As for the peace conference, which was initially planned for 6 June, it will not take place, or at least the FROLINAT as such will not take part as long as there are French mercenaries on Chad's soil."

RWANDA

NEW SOVIET ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

LD071622Y Kigali Domestic Service in French 1115 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Summary] President Habyarimana today received the letters of credence of the new Soviet ambassador to Rwanda, Gennadiy Vasilyevich Rykov.

KIGALI COMMENTS ON HABYARIMANA CHINA VISIT

LD061730Y Kigali Domestic Service in French 1115 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] Less than 2 weeks after visiting Paris, Brussels and Tripoli, the president of the Republic of Rwanda, president founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development [MRND] Maj Gen Habyarimana Juvenal, is to make an official visit to the People's Republic of China. This visit should be seen as due to the good relations that the Rwandan people fortunately have with the valiant Chinese people. On 13 May 1972 the economic and technical agreement between the Republic of Rwanda and the PRC was signed.

Since then, specific agreements have been signed dealing with the realization of certain projects. The Chinese in Rwanda have with remarkable speed built the asphalt Kigali-(Rusumo) road. But, be it on the roads, in the paddy fields or sugarcane plantations, the Chinese have always behaved like true brothers toward their Rwandan counterparts. They have lived on the hills and worked alongside them with hoe or pick. They have shared meals, eating rice, potatoes and beans. This is a case of aid which makes no high claims, and is without paternalism. It is a completely new type of aid, full of solidarity and mutual respect for cultural values.

President Habyarimana's journey, coming as it does less than 2 weeks after his visit to France, Belgium and Libya, follows our country's foreign policy as defined in the MRND manifesto.

ZAIRE

EGYPTIAN ASSISTANCE EXPECTED IN ZAIRE 7 JUNE

PA071741Y Paris AFP in French 1723 GMT 7 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Kinshasa, 7 June--The Zairian news agency, AZAP, has reported that Egyptian instructors and military equipment are expected to arrive on Wednesday afternoon in Zaire, within the framework of Egypt's participation in African assistance to the Zairian Government.

Quoting a military source, AZAP noted that the Egyptian equipment consists mainly of heavy artillery. The agency said that the same source had not given any details about the numbers involved.

Finally, AZAP said that the Egyptian foreign affairs minister is expected in Kinshasa on Monday for talks with civilian and military authorities.

ZAIRE, BELGIAN SOURCES CITED ON 'TENSIONS' IN RELATIONS

LD071611Y Brussels LE SOIR in French 3 Jun 78 pp 1, 3 LD

[Apparent text of Zaire press agency statement: "New Threat of Crisis in Zairian-Belgian Relations"]

[Text] On Friday morning, Zaire President Mobutu will consult with the Politburo of the Popular Movement of the Revolution (MPR), Zaire's single party, before deciding what attitude he should adopt toward Zairian-Belgian relations, the Zaire press agency (AZAP) announced on Thursday night.

The agency states in a dispatch apparently sent from Lubumbashi that "these consultations with the Politburo are being awaited impatiently in Kinshasa, where it is generally believed that they could lead to the recall of Zaire's ambassador to Belgium."

Here is the text of the AZAP dispatch:

"The Foreign Affairs Department has received precise instructions to lodge a strong protest with the Belgian Government with respect to all the facilities offered by Belgian radio and television to the enemies of the Republic of Zaire, the very men who have been responsible for the massacre of many Belgian nationals in Kolwezi and who continue to enjoy hospitality extended to them by Belgium--a hospitality inconsistent with the friendly attitude which the Belgian authorities claim to have adopted toward our country.

"This statement was delivered on Thursday night by President Mobutu in Lubumbashi, where he arrived in the morning, following false information spread by Belgian radio for which the so-called Congolese National Liberation Front [FNLC] if responsible. The president referred to his recent talks with Mr Tindemans in Paris during which the question of alleged 'opponents' of the Zaire regime was raised and he expressed his surprise that 'the spirit of this meeting has already been undermined.'

"'How can you,' General Mobutu exclaimed, 'improve your relations with that country at a time when the Belgian official radio is continually broadcasting false information about its partner and offers a rostrum to murderers and highwaymen?'"

"After condemning Belgium's 'inconsistent attitude,' President Mobutu stated in conclusion that 'it could jeopardize Belgian-Zairian relations.'"

"Otherwise, everything is in order throughout Zaire's national territory, with the exception of Kolwezi. No border localities in upper Zaire--and certainly neither Bunia or Aba--have been occupied by rebel units.

"Nor is any concern felt about Kisangani in upper Zaire, whose inhabitants--both Zairians and foreigners--are going peacefully about their work. Contrary to a communique issued by the Congolese national movement, no infiltration by alleged Mulelist rebels [followers of the late Pierre Mulele]--has been noticed in Kasai.

"Furthermore, it was learned from authorized sources on Thursday that, following the publication of false information by Belgian newspapers on the situation prevailing in Zaire, President Mobutu will start on Frieday morning consultations with the MPR Politburo in order to decide on the attitude to be adopted toward Zairian-Belgian relations.

"It has also been learned from the same sources that, since the Zairian ambassadors to such African countries as Algeria and Libya have been recalled, it would be unfair to adopt a different policy toward a former colonialist power--that is, Belgium--in which Machiavellian plots aimed at destablizing the Zaire regime have been hatched ever since Zaire achieved independence.

"With reference to this, it has been explained that, everything considered, it is Belgium which has always been the cause of all the misfortunes which Zaire has suffered in the past.

"These consultations with the Politburo are being awaited impatiently in Kinshasa, where it is generally believed that they could lead to the recall of the Zairian ambassador to Belgium."

In Brussels, it has been learned from well-informed sources that Belgium would like to reduce the newly arisen tensions with Zaire.

According to more detailed information received from the same sources, it appears out of the question that Belgium should have second thoughts on its participation either in the international conference on Africa, which is to open in Paris on Monday, or in the Brussels conference concerning a plan for economic revival in Zaire, to be held in Brussels on 13-14 June.

Let us point out, furthermore, that the government crisis committee is to meet on Friday at 1600 hours.

KAUNDA PRESS CONFERENCE ON FRUITFUL TALKS WITH MOBUTU

LD072046Y Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Zairian-Zambian Lubumbashi talks lasted 1 and 1/4 hours. The Voice of Zaire tried to find out more about them at the press conference given by the Zambian head of state in the VIP lounge at La Luano airport shortly before returning home. [Begin recording press conference, participants speaking in English with French translation superimposed--transcribed from French]

[Kaunda] Members of the Zairian and Zambian press; friends; I would first of all like to take advantage of this opportunity to thank my colleague (?and) [word indistinct] President Mobutu Sese Seko for his invitation to visit this town of Lubumbashi. During our stay we have been able to exchange views on problems (?concerning) bilateral relations. I would also like to thank the Popular Movement of the Revolution and the people of this Shaba region for the very warm and fraternal welcome which we received upon our arrival in this town. We have had very fruitful talks and I am happy to be able to tell you that we have [words indistinct] both our delegations.

I have always expressed my point of view and feelings regarding it, and concerning the political leadership (?in our) country, (?the maintenance of position) as far as our brothers and their country are concerned. [passage indistinct]

[Unidentified questioner] Mr President, we would like you to give a few more details [words indistinct] the Kolwezi attack. You recently went to Angola and you met President Neto. Today you have come to Lubumbashi, you have met President Mobutu. We would like you to be a little more precise.

[Kaunda] I cannot speak here about my meeting in Angola, but I shall speak about relations (?with) Zaire, because we dealt with bilateral problems and not tripartite problems and affairs.

[Unidentified questioner] Mr President, when the attack on Kolwezi took place, you were abroad and then you had said that you did not have the complete information [words indistinct] rebels who entered Zaire. I am sure that you have now contacted your minister (?of the interior on this affair) now that you have been back to your country, do you have any proof? Did, in fact, the rebels pass through your country?

[Kaunda] I have had this information. And in fact this information was the topic of the talks which I held with my brother.

[Unidentified questioner] Mr President, it has been said that Zambia is [words indistinct] or in other words, Mr President, that we have always considered Zaire as a friendly and fraternal country [words indistinct] and that the relations between Zambia and Zaire have always been considered excellent. According to other statements which have been made, the rebels were able to enter through Zambian territory, through a region which Zambia does not control politically. Are there any other [words indistinct] because in Zaire this was considered as being impossible?

[Kaunda] It appears to me that what you, brother, want to know is whether the rebels use Zambian territory and also the Zambian authorities.

[Unidentified interviewer] Mr President, we only wanted to know you [words indistinct], for Zaire did not consider this as being practically possible [passage indistinct]?

[Kaunda] You are right, my dear brother. I must tell you that Zambia, like Zaire, is surrounded by many countries. Is it possible, for example, for Zaire to see what is happening in every part of its territory with its 24 million inhabitants? Is it possible to control effectively every border with 5 million people in Zambia?

But I would like to assure you that nothing will be done to harm the interests of the Republic of Zaire and those of the Republic of Zambia. I want to say the problems which (?cropped up) were delicate. They were problems of defence and security.

What I can do is assure you that nothing which can harm peace and security of the Republic of Zaire will be allowed to happen with the knowledge of the Zambian Government. As for the steps which we are going to take in the matter, these problems are the concern of the security and defence forces.

[Unidentified interviewer] Mr President, you have just reaffirmed the future of the relations between our two countries. Through foreign media have we learned that your country arrested many rebels, and that they have been disarmed and freed. Do you think this is good for (?relations)?

[Kaunda] [Words indistinct] The rebels have been disarmed and I wish to assure you that Zambia cannot allow into its territory those who want to attack a friendly country. The Zambian authorities are not aware of the presence of rebels in our country. If the Zambian authorities [words indistinct] arrested and disarmed the rebels, Zambia will never (?admit) an attack to be launched against a fraternal country like Zaire. I reaffirm here once again that Zambia is not an enemy of Zaire. Zambia is a great friend of Zaire, and Zambia will be ready to help and collaborate with Zaire. [end recording]

After this interview, Guide Mobutu Sese Seko accompanied his Zambian counterpart to the plane for the flight home. The plane carrying President Kaunda took off at 0630 eastern time, Tuesday, 6 June 1978.

GHANA

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW TO SIGN MERCHANT AGREEMENT

LD071750Y Accra GNA in English 1652 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Accra, June 7, GNA--A four-man Ghana delegation, led by transport and communications commissioner Mr E.R.K. Dwemoh, flew to Moscow today to conclude an agreement on merchant navigation with the Soviet Union.

NIGER

VISIT OF LIBYAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES

LD071004Y Tripoli JANA in English 0925 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Niamey, June 7, JANA--The foreign minister, Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki held a meeting last night with Mr Moumouni Djermakoye, the minister of foreign affairs of Niger.

They discussed the situation in Africa, the necessary arrangements for convening the meeting of the Chadian National Reconciliation Committee in Tripoli and the efforts of the Jamahiriyah, Niger and Sudan to realize national reconciliation in Chad.

The two ministers also discussed bilateral relations and the ways and means of improving them, and the strengthening of Arab-African relations.

The foreign secretary also held a meeting yesterday with Mr al-Aiyshi Sharir, vice-president of the Algerian National People's Assembly. They discussed the agenda of the meeting of the permanent committee of Arab-African cooperation.

NIGERIA

CHIEF OF STAFF RECEIVES AS-SADAT MESSAGE

LD072220Y Lagos International Service in English 2100 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The chief of staff, supreme headquarters, Brig Shehu Yaradua, today in Lagos received a special message from the Egyptian leader, President Anwar as-Sadat. The message was delivered by the Egyptian minister of state in the foreign office, Dr Butrus Ghali. The envoy expressed great admiration for the important role Nigeria is playing in Africa. The chief of staff and the envoy agreed that foreign intervention in Africa should not be tolerated and that African problems should be settled within the framework of the Organization of African Unity, OAU. They further noted that great emphasis was being placed on the need for constant consultations among African (?leaders) in order to (?reinforce) not only African unity but also Afro-Arab solidarity. Dr Ghali leaves Lagos tomorrow for home.

SENEGAL

RULING PARTY PAPER ATTACKS ALGERIAN CHARGES

PA071304Y Paris AFP in English 1200 GMT 7 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Dakar, Jun 7 (AFP)--Senegal's ruling party newspaper L'UNITE today urged "God preserve us" from the Algerian brand of revolutionary scientific socialism "a la sauce Africain," in a sharp retort to Algerian criticism of Franco-Senegalese links.

The newspaper said that Algerian (?charges) that Senegal was delivered bound hand and foot to France were incoherent when levelled at a free and economic country while Algeria itself was under the "yoke of the heavy Soviet presence" and a regime which did not hesitate to let its opponents rot in prison.

L'UNITE said one of the main lessons to be drawn from President Leopold Senghor's recent visit to France was that the major nations only respected the independence and personality of Third World countries in so far as they proved to be serious, honest and credible.

TOGO

GUINEA PRESIDENT VOICES SUPPORT FOR TOGO REUNIFICATION

PA071931Y Paris AFP in French 1448 GMT 6 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Lome, 6 Jun (AFP)--Raising the subject of British Togo without mentioning any names, the Guinea chief of state said on Monday afternoon during a meeting in Lome that the Togolese people were "humiliated" and "mistreated" during that era.

President Sekou Toure, who is in Togo on an official visit, said that the League of Nations, in violation of its charter, divided the Togolese people after World War I in order to subject them to "a new type of slavery which was even harsher than the previous one." "It would have been better if you had remained a German colony until the day you achieved liberation through fighting than to have been divided like a prize between France and England," he said.

Without further elaboration, the Guinean chief of state said he supports the Togolese people's struggle for reunification.

In a long impromptu speech before 3,000 young militants of the Rally of the Togolese People (RPT), who enlivened the meeting at the party's headquarters with songs and perfectly synchronized dances, Toure emphasized the need for national unity in African countries, stressing that "tribalism is even more criminal than imperialism." In addition, he hailed the domestic and foreign policies of General Eyadema, the Togolese chief of state, the party's actions and the "joy of living" displayed by the Togolese people.

In this regard, the Guinea president rendered homage to President Eyadema's actions within the west African States Economic Community (CEDEAO) which, he said, should make it possible to overcome west Africa's individualism. He also praised Eyadema's role in achieving success at the Monrovia summit, which saw the reconciliation between Guinea, on the one hand, and Senegal and Ivory Coast on the other. In short, he said he is hopeful about building a new Africa of freedom and real solidarity.

Previously, President Eyadema had greeted the Guinea chief of state as "a great African, a worthy son of Africa, who will leave a mark in the black continent's history."

Recalling the date of 28 September 1958, when Guinea said "no" to France, President Eyadema paid tribute to the courage of the Guinean leader and to the "determination of the Guinean people to reassert themselves as a free people." "By this courageous action," he said, "you broke the chains of slavery and shocked the developed world, which was satisfied with the domination it had over you, thinking that it was perpetual." The Togolese chief of state then said that he hopes Guinea and Togo will consolidate "the bases of joint action and will take steps to establish a profound and lasting peace" in Africa.

The two heads of state, who held a private talk on Monday afternoon, left Lome this morning for Lama Kara, in the country's north, which is President Eyadema's native land. Toure will make a pilgrimage to the mausoleum at Sarakawa where, in January 1974, General Eyadema almost lost his life in an aviation accident that is regarded in Togo as an attempt on his life.

ANGOLA

LIBYAN MINISTER DELIVERS AL-QADHDHAFI MESSAGE TO NETO

LD071216Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Muhammad as-Zuwayy, the Libyan information minister, arrived in the Angolan capital yesterday. He is to convey a verbal message from President al-Qadhdhafi to his Angolan counterpart, Comrade Agostinho Neto.

We think that all these current attempts by imperialism and its lackeys are but a maneuver to recolonize Africa and the progressive countries must oppose this, the Libyan leader told journalists shortly after his arrival. Muhammad as-Zuwayy, who was referring to the current NATO summit under way in Paris, later stressed the need for coordinating efforts among progressive countries to defend the revolution.

LOPO DO NASCIMENTO RETURNS FROM U.S., CUBA, JAMAICA

LD071248Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Lopo do Nascimento, and the delegation accompanying him to Cuba, Jamaica and New York, where he took part in the proceedings of the UN disarmament conference, returned to Luanda yesterday.

Shortly after his arrival, Comrade Lopo do Nascimento said that while disarmament was being discussed at the United Nations, the main Western powers in Paris were talking about arms and the establishment of a pan-African force under the auspices of NATO.

Asked about bilateral contacts, the prime minister said he had had talks with U.S. and British Government officials, as well as the Portuguese foreign minister and Italian prime minister.

Talking about his brief visit to Jamaica, Lopo do Nascimento said that that country is interested in buying cement from Jamaica and that during his short visit at the invitation of his counterpart, Michael Manley, African and Caribbean political issues were discussed.

LESOTHO

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES RUMORS OF RELATIONS WITH CUBA

PA071301Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Maseru, Lesotho, 7 Jun (AFP)--A spokesman of the Lesotho Foreign Ministry today described as "fantastic speculation" and so far unfounded the reports from Cuba announcing the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Rumors to that effect started circulating after the official visit last week to Lesotho, in southern Africa, of a delegation headed by Cuban ambassador to Mozambique, N. Diaz.

The Lesotho Foreign Ministry spokesman said the delegation made a visit to become acquainted with several agricultural development projects, during which time it met with some government officials.

The spokesman added that no decision had been taken concerning the extension of such contacts of Cuba's providing aid to Lesotho.

South Africa's foreign minister, Roelof Botha, declared in Parliament on Monday, after meeting with his colleague from Lesotho, Charles Molapo, that he did not think Maseru and Havana would establish diplomatic relations.

MOZAMBIQUE

MAPUTO SAYS ZIPA FORCES STEPPING UP FIGHT AGAINST SMITH

LD071044Y Maputo Voice of Zimbabwe in English to Rhodesia 1800 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD/CA

[Excerpts] A statement issued here this afternoon by the Information and Publicity Department of ZANU, a component of the Patriotic Front, stated that the war of national independence is intensifying throughout the provinces of Zimbabwe in order to defeat the rebel and terrorist Rhodesian regime and defend the struggling and toiling people of Zimbabwe. It went on to say: In spite of the public statements by the Smith regime and its puppets that they are seeking peace, in the last 48 hours several innocent African villagers were killed including five women who were returning to their homes from the field.

The statement said that in order to protect all Zimbabwean men, women and children from ground and air raids by the terrorist Rhodesian regime, the ZIPA forces have launched a counteroffensive and are stepping up the level of the liberation war. It said several enemy helicopters have been shot down and many enemy troops were killed in the last 48 hours.

Other reports received here today on the ever-intensifying liberation war in Zimbabwe said ZIPA freedom fighters last week killed 30 terrorist Rhodesian troops in an ambush between the rivers Nyamdzi and Nyamatendera along the dust road from Inyazura to Buhera through Dorowa in the eastern war zone. Several other enemy forces were seriously wounded in the ambush, and three Bedford trucks in which they were travelling were destroyed, two of them beyond repair.

FUGITIVE SOUTH AFRICAN JOURNALIST IN MAPUTO

LD072110Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] A South African nationalist source confirmed today that the South African journalist (Joseph Simange) has been in Maputo for several days after fleeing from South Africa.

The journalist, who worked for [words indistinct] with the magazine [name indistinct], spent 2 years in jail in South Africa up to 1975, when he was freed. Later, he was again detained and put under house arrest. Some weeks ago he escaped to Mozambique. His escape was reported recently by international agencies.

RHODESIA

SITHOLE ATTEMPTS TO ACHIEVE CEASE-FIRE REPORTED

LD071044Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD/CA

[Text] The chairman of the Executive Council and leader of ZANU, the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole, said a lot is being done behind the scenes to obtain a cease-fire.

In an interview published in SALISBURY TODAY (6 June) he added that he arranged a meeting at his home in the city on Friday between three terrorist commanders and two members of the security forces. Mr Sithole said everyone seemed to emerge satisfied from the meeting. The interview appeared in the ZIMBABWE TIMES. The newspaper claims that the black joint minister of defence and of combined operations, Mr Kadzviti, also attended the meeting.

ZANU MEMBERS ARRESTED FOR VIOLENCE AFTER SITHOLE RALLY

LD061042Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD/CA

[Text] A Harari magistrates court has found 49 members of the Zimbabwe African National Union [ZANU] guilty of public violence and contravening the Law and Order Maintenance Act. The ZANU members were arrested when violence broke out in Salisbury black townships after a rally addressed by the leader of the organization, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole.

In an unrelated incident, 15 members of Joshua Nkomo's organization in Rhodesia were fined for taking part in an illegal procession.

ZAPU REJECTS SALISBURY AGREEMENT AS PROMOTING WHITE PRIVILEGE

LD072219Y Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] An executive member of ZAPU, the Zimbabwe African People's Union in Rhodesia, Mr Sibanda, says the main aim of the Salisbury settlement agreement is to insure (?the retention) of white privilege. Mr Sibanda, who is also legal advisor to the coleader of the Patriotic Front Joshua Nkomo, was speaking on the campus of the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg. He said the intention of the Salisbury settlement was not to transfer power, and because of this the Patriotic Front and ZAPU rejected the agreement. Mr Sibanda said the agreement was still a proposal because it had to be approved by whites in a referendum.

SOUTH AFRICA

FOREIGN MINISTER SETS CONDITIONS FOR SIGNING NPT TREATY

LD071138Y Pretoria DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION in English 1000 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] House of Assembly--The foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday South Africa would not sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty [NPT] without guarantees that she would not be discriminated against in the availability of nuclear fuel, technology and equipment.

While accession to the treaty was being considered, there would also have to be assurances about South Africa's uranium enrichment process being kept secret.

He was replying during the debate on his budget vote to Mr Derick de Villiers (Progressive Federal Party, Constantia), who had called on the government to set Africa an example by signing the treaty.

Mr Botha repeated an assurance last year by the prime minister, Mr Vorster, that South Africa did not have a nuclear bomb and did not intend to develop one.

ZAMBIA

PAPER SAYS ONLY MOBUTU CAN SOLVE ZAIRE'S PROBLEMS

LD071120Y Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0525 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD/CA

[Excerpts] Here is today's TIMES OF ZAMBIA's editorial opinion, Wednesday, June 7, 1978, and it reads as follows:

The idea of a Western-sponsored pan-African security force must be repugnant to all Africans who cherish their hard-won independence. At their meeting in Paris last Monday, representatives of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Belgium, discussed this frightening prospect. It is frightening because in its totality, it would represent a gross interference in the affairs of a sovereign independent African state--namely, Zaire. The consolation may be the news that Britain, the United States and West Germany are not enthusiastic about the project. They should prevail upon France and Belgium to abandon it altogether. Plotting a strategy to bring succour to the beleaguered economy of Zaire is one thing; trying to set up a so-called security force headed by the Western countries is quite another. All five countries have an economic stake in the strife-torn republic but they are overreacting when all they can think of is to safeguard their interests with the use of force. While they are in an admirable position to solve Zaire's economic problems, only President Mobutu Sese Seko can tackle his country's political problems. One of the soundest pieces of advice he has received in his brilliant military and political career came from a close friend, President Kaunda. President Kaunda's advice was classic unequivocation. He told President Mobutu: Try for a reconciliation with your estranged countrymen.

The United States and France are obsessed with the much sensationalized Soviet and Cuban intervention in Africa. They have become so obsessed that the probability of their acting towards Africa with any semblance of rationale should be seriously doubted. France appears to have decided on a deliberate policy of recolonization in Africa.

For President Mobutu, a reconciliation with his countrymen can guarantee peace and unity, not an alliance with people whose motives, although laudable in the short term, can only be described as dubious and dangerous in the long term, concludes today's TIMES editorial.

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